H! LMLU.DS

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentota have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come int ; general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETEN-TION OR INCONTI-NENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. I is also recommended in case

CURRETURE, ETO.

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CU-TANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

PREPARED BY

T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

MO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

egymlin AND free

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA KEOB WALLE

STREET, SERVICE DESIGNATION OF STREET

WITH STATE OF STREET

HELMBOLD

STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

HELMBOLD. FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Dunbar's Expose of Treasury Frauds.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Mr. Dunbar says the following are facts, and were taken from suppressed reports (mark well) of the Treasury Department. Of course, the reader will understand that these articles are understood and believed to be the merest bosh by our financial men. They are published as matters of interest to the public, subject to verification or denial in future.—ED. TEL.] From the N. Y. Semi-occasional Globe.

NO RECORD KEPT OF PARTIALLY SPOILED IMPRES-The chief of the Currency Printing Bureau, to whom have been regularly returned the partially spoiled impressions of bonds and notes or coupons, as the case might be, has failed to keep a record of the partially spoiled impressions so delivered to him, and has not accounted for the perfect notes, bonds, and coupons thereon, which in the aggregate must, at a moderate estimate, amount to a total of many millions of dollars, since not less than 1,600,000 of such sheets were returned to him. (Testimony of M., December 18, 1566,)

tember 18, 1866.)

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CONCEALED IN A CUPHOARD.

Ten thousand dollars in fractional currency were
found mowed away in the cupboard of the Chief of
the Currency Printing Bureau. This amount had
been delivered to him some months before it was
discovered, and he had failed to hand it over to the
Treasurer, or otherwise account for it. (Adiday);
of M.)

ONE ITEM, INVOLVING FROM SIXTY MILLIONS TO ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The Currency Printing Bureau has not accounted for the excess of sheets in packages in excess of the number authorized, an aggregate of 150,00 sheets of bond and treasury note paper. These sheets, if manufactured into bonds and notes—as was doubtless the case, judgi ag from developments bearing on this matter hereinafter made—would, according to the denomination of the bonds or notes issued, throw upon the country from sixty millions to one thousand five hundred millions of dollars, which does not appear in the statement of the public debt, but which must uitimately be redeemed by the Government.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BANK-NOTE PAPER. DISAPPEARANCE OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.

Thirty thousand strips, each capable of printing two notes of the denomination of one hundred, one thousand, or five thousand dollars, clipped from the paper prepared for the first series of interest-bearing notes, and suffered to lie about the Printing Department until they mysteriously disappeared. These strips would print six millions, sixty millions, or three hundred millions of dollars, (Testimony of G. G. & T., pages 2, 3, and 4.)

ALTERATION OF BOOKS. In May, 1864, the chief of the Currency Printing Bu-reau caused his official books to be so altered as to show a liability to the Government of two thousand dollars less than it actually was. (Testimony A. SOANDERING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Two Individuals in the Currency Printing Bureau have squandered some three hundred thousand dollars of public moneys, in furtherance of their own private interests, while the same was ostensibly spent for public service. (Suppressed reports to Mr. Fessenden by a clerk specially charged with the investigation of the affair.)

DEFICIENCY OF FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. On the 26th of November, 1864, the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau made a false return to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he falled to account for fifty-four millions of dollars of Government securities that had been manufactured by him, (Testimony B, page 89.)

A DEFICIT OF SIXTY MILLIONS FRACTIONAL CUR-In addition to the fifty-four millions of bonds here-inbefore mentioned as unaccounted for, the accounts of the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau with the Treasurer showed a deficit in November, 1888, of sixty millions fractional currency.

ELECTROTYPING PLATES,

A bond plate was sent to New York, and suffered to remain there two weeks in the hands of an expert for experimental purposes in electrotyping.

There were employed for weeks in the Treasury Department, at first surreptitionsly, parties to experiment in the making of electrotype plates—duplicates of fractional currency, bonds, notes, etc. The name of the principal expert engaged in this business was not to be found on any official pay-roll in the Department.

There were made in the Department a variety of electrotype plates — duplicates of the Government plates of fractional correccy, bonds, etc.; also the matrix or moulds of fractional currency, notes, bonds,

REDEMPTION OF DUPLICATE COUPONS FROM ORI-GINAL PLATES.

Conpons from the original plates have, to the amount of millions of dollars, been presented and redeemed at the Treasury. The exact amount and the denominations of these duplicates may be readily ascertained upon investigation at the proper departments of the Treasury.

SSUE OF EXTRA COUPONS, AND NO RECORD KEPT. Extra coupons of the Five-twenty bonds, third and Extra coupons of the Five-twenty bonds, third and fourth series, have been issued separate from the bonds, and no descriptive record ever made of them thus rendering it easy to issue millions of duplicates of the same, and have them redeemed without detection. Large amounts of duplicate Seven-thirty coupons have aiready been redeemed by the Treasury, while their corresponding originals were never issued.

issued.

The duplicate coupons of Five-twenty bonds, and the Seven-thirties redeemed and sent to the Registry, are known to be from the original plates in the De-CONFUSED CONDITION OF THE PAPER ACCOUNT-

confused condition of the paper account—over-issue of twenty-five millions fractional currency manufactured ad librum in that division of the Currency Printing Bureau, no account whatever has been kept, the chief of the Bureau refusing to allow the bookkeeper to do so, saying whenever requested that he himself would keep it, and thus no record of even the amount of money printed on said paper further than a return made by him in November, 1864, acknowledging that he had printed 149,84 sheets, amounting to nine hundred and seventy-four thousand and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$974.01*25). How much more than the amount so returned has been printed may be conjecamount so returned has been printed may be conjectured, but never known. Since 1864 no return whatever has been rendered of this paper, and these startling facts may explain in a satisfactory manner the otherwise inexplicable over-issue of twenty-five millions of dollars of fractional currency that has been discovered.

covered.

In the same condition is the "National paper," no record having ever been kept of either the quantity manufactured or the quantity used. Indeed, no general ledger is kept by the Currency Printing Bureau, nor has there been a regular settlement between it and the Secretary of the Treasury. (Testimony of D. E. and F., pages 2 and 10.)

INSECURE MANNER OF REEPING STOCK PACKAGES, Packages known as "stock packages," containing five hundred sheets of every class and denomination of government securities issued, whether of notes or bonds, and complete save as to seal and number, are constantly kept in a place accessible to all, with permission to supply themselves with whatever number they may require to replace the ones they may have spoiled. No record has been kept of these "stock packages," nor has the chief of the bureau ever made a return of the number consumed. On one occasion a large number of said sheets was extracted from the cupboard in which they were deposited, and their disappearance never expisined.

In connection with these dircumstances it is worthy of mention that the Superintendent of the numbering division has, on returning to his guites on Monday

In connection with these discumstances it is worthy of mention that the Superintendent of the numbering division has, on returning to his cuties on Monday morning, found the rollers and types inked over and the numbering changed, showing conclusively that they had been used during his absence on the -abbath. But it is not surprising, when it is known that the keys of the numbering division are left, not with its Superintendent, but, by order of the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau, with one of the watchmen of the building. (Testimony marked B.)

Moreover, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two sheets for the Same purpose have been received by the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau from the bank note companies. These sheets represented a value of four millions and fifty-eight thousand dollars, and were complete as to treasury seal. This seal the chief of the bureau alone was authorized to have put on, and he has never rendered an account of the way in which he has disposed of the sheets.—(Ibid.)

To pass hurriedly over the facts, notorious in the Treasury Department, that the "standing press" of the Superintendent of Plate Frinting has more than once been opened by order of the Chief of the Currency Bureau, and its contents, amounting to millions of money, taken out, with no other acknowledgment than a memorandum in pencil: that it has been the custom to pass into the hands of the

bronzers, sealers, and numberers, and receive from them, without counting, the paper in its various stages towards completion, into bonds and cotes; its westless and of the fractional currency printed on similar paper, until many millions had been issued; in consequence of which no settlement ever has been made or can be made; that bonds and notes have been delivered any times by the plate printer in excess of the paper charged to him, that legal tenders and interest notes, a duplicate until all its participant series are reduced; that the Five-twenty bonds are in like manner issued in series; and of the billion of dollars, and ordered to be cancelled and desirozed, it is easy on account of the system in operation to appropriate and circulate, as in the case of Cromwell, and indefinite amount, we come to the fact, extraordinary salt may appear, that there has not been kept in the Currency Printing Bureau, and the agregate of the various bonds, the actual amount of paper purchased or manufactured for the printing of currency or bonds; and no record has been kept of even the amount of money that has been printed and delivers and much unrecorded svifence relating to the currency Printing Bureau, and there are highly important reports of the same charactor respecting frances, etc., in other departments of the Treasury yet to be brought to light. We shall open the eyes of the public granually.

A"DARING ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.

A_DARING ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.

A Railroad Man Robbed of Nearly Eight Thousand Dollars in a Bank - The Deed Done in a Moment-No Trace of Money or Thief.

For the past four or five months we have had comparatively few robberies of a startling character in this city, and there appeared some reason to hope that our police had succeeded in ridding the city of that most expert and daring class of thieves whose operations have so often before startled our community. Such may have been the case during the early part of the summer, but recently we have had some indi-cations that the "professionals" have not all left us, and still retain their old daring and

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three yesterday atternoon, octween two and three o'clock, a skilful and daring robbery was per-petrated at the National Loan Bank, 210 Third street, the circumstances of which are as fol-lows:—Between one and two o'clock, Mr. John A, McCrae, of Collinsville, Illinois, and Treasurer of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Ballroad, now in the course of construction, visited the bank named and drew \$8070 which he had deposited there on Monday. He left the bank and went up town, where he met General Winslow, also connected with the railroad above named. They had some conversation on business matters, and Mr. McCrae returned to the banks with General Winslow for the purpose of drawing \$1000 more. He had \$500 of the money he had drawn in his pocket, and the balance, \$7570, in a small satchel, which he carried in his hand. When he reached the bank counter, the General wrote out a check for the \$1000, and asked for a stamp. Mr. McCrae stepped forward to procure one, leaving the satchel on the floor behind the counter, where he had placed it between his feet on first entering. There were only some two or three persons in the bank at the time. His attention was only called away a few seconds, but en turning round his satchel containing the \$7570 had disappeared. The alarm was immediately given, Winslow, also connected with the railroad above round his satchel containing the \$7570 had disappeared. The alarm was immediately given, but no person had seen the theft committed, and it was a mystery to all. Some excitement was created by the discovery of the robbery, but when it became evident that the money was indeed actually gone, the gentleman surfering from the loss took it with great calmness and good sense. Information was immediately given to the Chief of Police and the detectives were soon sent on the war-path. detectives were soon sent on the war-path. Several arrests on suspicion were made during the evening, but none of the money has yet been recovered.

We are informed that one gentleman, who was in the bank at the time, states that he saw a man walk out of the office with a satchel in hand, but, suspecting nothing, no alarm given. It is probable some light will be was given. It is probable some light will be thrown on the mystery in a few days.—St. Louis Republican, 15th.

The Loss of the U. S. Steamer Sacramento. PULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. The Boston Journal publishes the following letter, written by one of the officers of the United States steamer Sacramento, recently

oat in the East India waters:

"We went ashore on Wednesday evening the 19th, at about 7½. The shoals at the mouth of the Sambalding river have shifted out much further than they were marked in our charts, and, instead of auchoring quietly in Cocanada harbor, as we intended, we found ourselves bumping away on the bar. We worked as hard as men could work to get her off, from 8 at night until the next morning, when we were obliged to give up all idea of saving the ship, and to think only of getting ashore ourselves. The men worked very well, and behaved far better than we expected. We hove overboard all our guns, cut away the foremast, discharged over the side all our snot and shell, water, etc. The surf was very high, and a very powerful current running up the river. They say here that a vessel goes ashore here about once in three months. The lights on the coast are all exactly the same, and it is impossible to judge exactly of your position. There was no lack of vigilance on the part of any officers, for we were all watching for Cocanada Lights, expecting to get in very soon, and not more than teu minutes before we struck I saw the deep-sea soundings taken, and got no bottom at is fathoms. But we were sucked in imperceptibly by the current, and we only heard the breakers when we first struck, and the seas lifted us in till we were in twelve feet of water. We have lost everything—clothes, books, etc. On Thu sday morning we built two large rafts, and sent them ashore during the day: the first went in all right in the morning, but the second started in the afternoon, and got nearly ashore, when it was caught by an eddy, and carried out to sea against the breakers, and at a tremendous rate, but they were picked up by a steamer which fortunately happened to be passing, and put on board of an American ship at Cocanada. On Wednesday night we very nearly lost Harry Lyon. We tried to lower a boat to send around to Cocanada by sea for assistance, but the boat was swamped alongside, and Harry and the crew were spilled out. One of the men managed to get a bowline over Harry's head, and we hauted him in very much exhausted, but not hurt. When we sent the first two raits off, we went to work and buil were marked in our charts, and, instead of anchoring in Cocanada harbor, as we intended, ound ourselves bumping away on the bar, man, Lyon, Pete Parker, and mysen, washed up all were the only ones left on board. We smashed up all the wine, cooked a little coffee, and tried to be comfortable for the night, but it was hard work; the snip was bumping so that we expected her to go to pieces every moment. Friday morning the sea was running very high, but two of the boats ventured off, and the launch anchored inside the surf, while the whaleboat. very high, but two of the boats ventured off, and the launch anchored inside the surf, while the whaleboat, with a crew of lascars, came up to the ship. We all got ashore safe, though we did not expect it. I hauled down the colors just before I left, and brought them with me. We landed on a sand beach, organized the crew, and embarked in the boats. We had eighty men in our boat, 198 all together. We pulled up the Samballog river about twenty miles, when we came to a French settlement called Sanan, where we found quariers and food. I got asleep at 12 at hight on an old mat outside the house, with vermin running all over us. The men were roused up at 2 and got in the boats and pulled down Coringa river to Cocanada, which we reached at 16 o'clock. I was glad sometimes to get hold of a piece of meat, shove it infine fire, and est it almost raw and covered with dirt. When I landed, I had no shoes, no socks. My whole stock was a coat, pants, Crimean shirt, undershirt, drawers, pith hat, sixteen rupees, sleeve bultons, gold pencil, ring, photograph, sword and revolver. Lyon gave 'me a pair of shoes, some of the men gave me a pair of woollen socks, and my boy has managed to save my silver mug and two or three shirts. Probably we shall be at home in five months.

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.-The Melbourne Argus of May 27 says:- "A curious instance of the manner in which natives of a country sometimes collect in groups in the settlement of a colony is exhibited in Albury, where some seventy or eighty families of Germans have lately arrived from different parts of South Australia, and settled on the land, and are to be followed by about seven hundred or eight hundred families of the same nationality."

posed in them. Mr. Baker is a married man, with a large family, the members of which are mostly grown up.

He is between forty-five and fifty years of age, or pleasing address, and has the respect of a large circle of friends, besides his most intimate business associates in the bank and elsewhere. Mr. Arnoid is also married, has a family, and is esteemed by all who know him. The members of the families of both gentlemen are now at Long Brauch and elsewhere, enjoying the attractions of those summer resorts, and the painful exposure which has now transpired will doubtless be a source of great mortification to them.

Until Wednesday morning these gentlemen were held to be all that they ought to be, and it will be a matter of congratulation to many should they be enabled to emerge from the cloud of suspicion which now appears to rest upon them. Three days ago optain reports, privately communicated to the directors of the bank, led them to surmise that all was not correct with the cash returns of one of their tellers, and in investigating the evidence they had against this individual they were led to suspect the other.

and in investigating the evidence they had against this individual they were led to suspect the other.

BOW THE DISCOVERY WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Any person at all familiar with the mode of conducting business in any of our banking institutions must be aware of the fact that opportunities are not selloom lacking which afford men acting in responsible positions in those establishments the means to avail themselves, if so disposed, of a portion of their funds. Numerous instances within the past few years stand on record in corroboration of this lact. For some time past a slight suspicion that something was going wrong in the establishment agitated the mind of a gentleman connected with the Tradesmen's National Bank. On inquiry he iound there was some ground for the suspicion. After weighing the matter over in his mind, the course he resolved upon adopting was to inform the President of his doubts, and have him act in the matter. Accordingly, obeying this impulse, he wated upon the President, who instituted an investigation into the financial affairs of the concern, when, it is stated, the books of the Paying Teller exhibited a deficit of \$2,000. Further investigation disclossed a still greater defalcation, amounting to about \$60,00. As soon as these discoveries were made, one of the tellers was immediately suspended from the fulfillment of the duties of his office. The next day a like course was pursued towards the other. This was the state of affairs up to yesterday atternoon, when a meeting of the directors was held, but so surprised were they at the revelations made therein in relation to two of the most trusted and respected men connected with the institution, that little or no action was taken in reference to the accused parties.

It will be seen at a glance, from the position occupied by receiving and paying tellers of banks, how easily these officers, if so disposed, can play each into the other's hands, for an improper purpose. The funds of the institution must necessarily pass through the bank date back some

THE ACTUAL LOSS TO THE BANK.

Although the deficit was stated at first sight to be over \$50,000. It has since been discovered that securities found among the papers of Messrs. Arnoid and Baker will reduce this amount to \$75,000. The surplus capital of the bank is said to be over \$40,000, in addition to the regular paid-up capital; consequently no loss will result to depositors, nor will much trooble or onvenience be fest with regard to the funds of the

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK was originally organized under the old Safety Fund law of this State, and came under the National Bank act about two years ago, with a capital of one million of dollars. Its chief officers are Richard Berry. President, and Anthony Halsey, Cashier, and a large number of genliemen are employed in the establishment in its various departments. Not a suspicion has hitherto been breathed against a single individual engaged in the bank, and the present exposure is a matter of the greatest regret to all, apart from any personal interest felt in the gentlemen thus alleged to be implicated. o be implicated.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT. We have received the following letter from the

President:—
To the Editor of the Herald:
TRADEMEN'S NAT ONAL BANK. New YORK,
August 16.—Exaggerated rumors in reference to a
desication in this bank being rife, to refleve the
anxiety and apprehension of the stockhoiders and
public, I deem it my duty to state that, owing to the
dishonesty and collusion of the two tellers (who have enjoyed the confidence of the officers and direct enjoyed the connuence of the embers and affectors for a period of thirty years), they have been enabled to defraud the bank of an amount equal to the sum of \$95.000. This has been effected in a manner that no ordinary foresight of the officers could have prevented, and it is a source of sincere regret that their confidence should have been so abused. The surplus ordinary forests.

vented, and it is a source of sincere regres that yented, and it is a source of sincere regres. The surplus of the bank, upwards of \$450,000, will be affected to the exent of \$75,000 only, the bonds of the defaulting clerks lessening the deficiency to this amount.

RICHARD BERRY, President.

"Partner Wanted."

Matthew Westbrook, of No. 114 Third avenue, has been in the habit of advertising for "an industrious man, having \$100 to \$300, to take a half interest in an unexceptionable business, paying \$10 to \$40 daily." Four persons having paid from \$300 to \$400 for one-half of his business, and having realized no profit therefrom, preferred complaints against him in the Third Police District, and Mr. Westbrook was arrested, and thereupon applied to the Court for his discharge on habeas corpus, on the ground that he had committed no crime. Judge Mul-len held that the complaints charge a criminal offense, and refused to release him.

The following letter was written by West-brook to one of the complainants:—

brook to one of the complainants;—

New York. April 1, 1887.—Respected Sir:—Your note is before me, and contents duly noted. If you have the required cash capital, free from encumbrance, and are actually unemployed and willing to give your entire attention to business proposed, reside in the city, give suitable references, like an office, and light packing and manufacturing business (your duties being mostly writing and book-keeping), state the amount of money you have to invest (provided my business suits you). I shall be happy to invite you to my office and have a talk at my earliest convenience, on receiving your answer, giving your proper name and address. The first question will be in regard to the ready cash, and any attempt to pry into my business for curiosity sake will be worse than useless, as I have not a moment to lose.

Hoping you are in sarnest, as is your humble servant. I am yours, respectfully.

N. Tribune. MATTHEW WESTBROOK.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Official Changes at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, August 16.—It is reported that Mr. Mitchel, of New Brunswick, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the new federal Government, is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governer of the province of Ontario, vice General Stisted, temporarily appointed to a higher post in the executive.

Mr. C. Kerr will fill the vacancy in the Senate produced by Mr. Mitchel's appointment. produced by Mr. Mitchel's appointment.

The Political Campaign. This capital is now agitated by election meetings and strife generally. There are four candidates in the field, paired off for the federal and local Parliaments. Mr. Currier, present member for Ottawa, and an American, will probably be elected for the federal Legislature, and Mr. Eriel, late editor of the Union newspapers, will, it is believed, be elected to the local Legislature.

Coin Counterfeiters in Boston, Boston, August 16.—Rosaria Novia, an Italian coin counterfeiter from New York, arrested here some time since, was convicted to-day for an assault with a pistol, with intent to kill, on the officer who arrested him. Another Italian, named L Grosia, also from Now York, is im-plicated with him in the counterfeiting ope-rations,

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Rain Storm in America and Furope Continues.

BOND ROBBERY AT CORNISH, ME.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Latest News by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 17.—The markets for all sorts here and at Liverpool are without quotable change. The sales of cotton are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The weather is still unfavorable for the crops, the rain still continuing.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 17. The Position of General Sheridau.

It can be confidentially stated, in contradiction of prevailing reports, that the subject of the removal of General Sheridan and Judge Holt was not yesterday under Cabinet con-

The Post Office Department.

The law in relation to the mail matter for California, Oregon, etc., is that if not specially directed differently, it must be sent overland. While the Indian disturbances continue, this mode of conveyance is not altogether safe. Par-ties mailing letters for the Pacific coast should therefore be particular to superscribe them "via Panama," or "per steamer," in order to insure the transmission by the Atlantic and Pacific

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Adjournment of the State Convention-t. The Storm-Railroads Damaged, Etc.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) BALTIMORE, August 17 .- All the railroads are again running, and the culverts and bridges have been temporarily repaired, and arrangements made to exchange cars and trains where interruptions occur. All the Philadelphia trains and mails due this morning arrived. Accounts still come in of the damages by the late storm in all parisof Maryland. It extended exactly with great severity.

south with great severity.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die to-day, and the existing office-holders and loyal men say its acts will eventually prove abortive, as being illegal and unconstitutional, which they will contest in the Courts. There was heavy rain last night, and some this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe. August 15.—The Government officers in Norfolk have made a selzure of a scoret distillery kept by a man named George Tomkins, on one of the small streets. The locality had been long suspected, and the visit, which was made by U.S. Detective Shacklock, resulted in the capture of two stills and a quantity of whisky. The proprietor made his escape by jumping out one of the back windows and making a precipitate retreat. A small grocery store was used in the front part of the building as a blind to the unlawful operations, which have been carried on very successfully for quite a long time.

The Lower Cedar Point Lightvessel, which has been removed from her station in the Potomac river

been removed from her station in the Potomac river by order of the Light-House Board, has arrived at Norfolk to be thoroughly overnauled and repaired. The cause of her removal is the erection of a lightse on or near the spot where she was formerly

house on or near the spot where she was formerly stationed.
Commodore Kilty, the new commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard, vice Admiral Rowan, who has been ordered to the command of the Asiatic Squ diron, arrived there to day, and assumed the direction of the works. He was received with the usual sainte from the battery on the receiving ship New Hampshire, which was fired at noon.
The ram Stonewall, which recently arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard from Washington, D. C., is now in the dry dock, and is being thoroughly overhauled and fitted out for her long voyage to Japan. The Japanese officers on board pass their leisure time while their vessel is repairing by visiting Noriolk and partaking of the hospitalities of the citizens.
The Stonewall will be ready in a few days, and when coaled will adjust, and then sail immediately for her destination.
The Board of Officers is now in session in Norfolk, under the direction of Col. F. M. Corley of Gen. Schodield's staff, actively engaged in the revision of the late registration, and have been able to make, so far, but very few material atterations in the original instaff. A heavy southeast gale has been prevailing here to-day, accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

A harge ship is reported outside, her name unknown, beating into Hampton Roads.

Another Heavy Bond Robbery. PORTLAND, Me., August 17 .- The store of D. W. C'Brien, at Cornish, was entered on thight of August 15th, and a safe robbed \$20,000, in Government and other bonds.

The Extraordinary Weather. Meteorological records, it is said, show that

there has not been so wet a summer within the experience of the present generation. About 130 year ago, we are told, there was something of the kind, but as nobody is living now to give us the particulars, we are obliged to be content with the simple statement of the meteorological fact. Perhaps one of the severest of all the many rain storms with which we have been visited almost daily, during the season, was that which swept over all this part of the country last night and this morn-ing. We fear the bad effect it must have had in ing. We fear the bar the agricultural districts.

the agricultural districts.

Another remarkable peculiarity is the fact that the same condition of things is reported on the other side of the Atlantic. While it was raining in New York yesterday, cable despatches inform us it was also raining in London, and, for that matter, throughout all England.

Other current phenomena are recorded. For instance, during the storm yesterday many persons at Albany observed in the morning masses of gelatinous matter containing minute granules for a reddish and grey color. Micros copic investigations have revealed the cause o these dust storms and blood rains to be, either portions of various minerals or shells of infu-soria, or parts of plants or insects carried into the atmosphere by the winds. Infusorial shells and aquatic plants of especial localities have been identified after having crossed the ocean and been deposited in dust storms, thus tracing serial currents. They originate in the tropical regions. One naturalist considers them as floating at a height of fourteen thousand feet from the earth, carried by the wind, and de-posited from the clouds as much rain, and usually with rain. It is unusual for them to fall so far away from the tropics as this; but as we have said, this, in all its aspects, is nothing.
If not an "unusual" season.—N. Y. Evening
Express, 16th.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGGAPH, Saturday, August 17, 1867,

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 1021 was bid for 10-40s; 1115 for 6s of 1881; 1074@1075 for June and August 7-30s; 1135 for '62 5-20s; 1095 for '64 5-20s; 1102 for '65 5-20s; and 1085 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were also in steady demand; the new issue sold at 1015, no change; and old do. at 975, an advance of \$5. an advance of i.

Raniroad shares were the most active on the

list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 534, no change; Reading at 524, no change; Lehigh

EDITION Valley at 57], a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, a decline of 4; 1274 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 284 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 42 for Elmira preferred; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

Central.
City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 18I was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for

Girard College. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-Bank shares were in good demand for lavest-ment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 314@ 32; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 165 for Philadelphia; 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth;

and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Morris
Canal preferred sold at 1103, a decime of \$\frac{1}{2}\$?

28 was bid for Schnylkill Navigation preferred;

46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1402; 11 A. M., 140#; 12 M., 140#; 1 P. M., 140%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street PIRST BOARD.

@1111; d., 1865, 110; @113; @113; do., 1864, 199; @
1101; do., 1865, 110; @110; do., 1865, new, 185; @
1081; do., 1867, new, 108; @1082; lo &s., 10-408;
102; @103; do., 7:30*, Ang., 107; @1072; Composed
Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July,
1864, 119:40; do., Angust, 1864, 119:40; do.,
October, 1864, 118; @118; do., December, 1864,
117; @1171; do., May, 1865, 116; @1171; do., Auc.,
1865, 115; @1164; do., September, 1866, 110; @
1166, do. October, 1866, 114; @1151; Gold, 140; @
1406. Silver, 1333@135.

140g. Silver, 1334@135. -Messra, William Painter & Co., bank cs., —Messrs. Wilham Painter & 10., babs 15.
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clook:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 111\$\%[0]112\$; U. S. 5-20s, 1867, 113\$\%[0]12\$\%[0]10\$; do., 1864, 109\$\%[0]10\$; do., 1861, 110\$\%[0]10\$\%[0]\$; do., new, 108\$\%[0]10\$\%[0]\$\%[0]\$; 55, 10-40s, 162\$\%[0]0\$\%[0]\$; U. S. 7-30s, 1st sories, 107\$\%[0]107\$\%[0]\$; do., 2d series, 107\$\%[0]07\$\%[0]\$; 3d series, 107\$\%[0]07\$\%[0]\$; 2d. -Mesars. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gover-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. 1881, 1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., Jul., 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 1024@103; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@108; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1075. Gold, 1404@1404.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, August 17. - Business in the Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices of low grades are neminal; 700 barrels common superfine sold for export at \$7:50, and 400 barrels in lots for home consumption at \$7.75@8 for superfine; \$8.25@10.50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$10@11.50 for North-western extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do, do,; and \$11.50@13.50 for new Wheat do, do, Ohlo do. do.; and \$11'50@15'50 for new Wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye flour is scarce and higher; small sales at \$875@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet and prices are steady. Sales of \$2500 bushels new Pennaylvania and Southern red at \$2500 bushels new Pennaylvania and Southern red at \$2500 bushels new Pennaylvania and Southern red at \$2500 bushels new for store, at \$1'45. Corn is scarce and held firmly, sales of yellow at \$1'22, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 is. Oats are dull, Sales of 2000 bushels new at 750; old are held at 90c. 500 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$1'55. Cloverseed sells at \$5'50@9 \$164 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$4@325. and Flaxseed at \$2'75@2'80 for old and new.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

-Two more volumes of the literary remains of Frederick Ruckert have lately appeared, the one at Frankfort, the other a Leipsic. The first, "Lieder und Spruche," is a selection from his store of lyrics and terse sayings in verse; the second is entirely devoted to translations, containing versions of some of the idyl of Theocritus, the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and the "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 17. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keiler & Nutting.
Schr C. Haddam, Walnwright, Washington, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Georgetown, Dovey, Buigley & Co. Schr C Stetaon, Somers, Braintree, Castney, Stickney & Wellington. Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell Schr Alexander, Ireland, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co. Schr L. Phleger, Lawrence, Norfolk, Bacon, Collins

& Co. Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr J. Stockham, Risley, Marblehead, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Brig Eurus, Yates, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to spiain. Schr William and James, Outten, 4 days from Nor-Schr William and James. Outten, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr Margaret. Nichols, 7 days from Jacksonville,
with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bernice, 5 days from Boston, with
mose, to Orowell & Collins.
Schr N. and H. Gould, Crowell, 5 days from Boston,
with mose, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr R. Florence, Rica, 4 days from Provincetown
with mose, to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.
Schr L. I. sand A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, from Norwich.
Schr C. Fietson, Somers, from Brailairee.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Petersburg.

AT QUARANTINE. Barque Esther, Prince, from Leghorn.

Derrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
Lewes, Del., August 15—9 P. M.—Ship A. Boninger from Philadelphia for Bremen, arrived at the Break water to day, and is detained by head winds.
A barque, a herm, brig, and two full-rigged brigs passed in this afternoon.
Steamers W. W. Coit and James Bready, for New York, with peaches, left here this afternoon. Wind E.SE., and raining.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA Steamship Roman, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday,
Brig Banj, Carver, Myers, hence for Portland, 5;
Holmes' Hole 15th inst,
Brig Essex, Bartlett, hence for Montreal, sailed from
Holmes' Hole 15th Inst.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fail River Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, bence, at Pail River 14th inst.

Schra C. Heft, Shoe: Reading RR. No. 54, Burket Reading RR. No. 54, Ross; and Reading RR. No. 59, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th instant.

Schra J I. Worthington, Terry: Monteyue, Sloans and J. A. Hallock, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schr James Nellson, Hackett, honce, at Taunton 14th instant. instant.
Schrs B. H. Jones. Davis; A. E. Safford, Hanson; R. H. Wilson, Wiggins: and Village Queen, Tillottson, for Philadelphia, astifed from Fall River 15th inst.
Schrs O. Hayward. Wyman, and Orasimbo. Bagiev, from Bangor; E. Amsden, Smith, from Provincestown; Jas M. Vance, Burdge, and T. Edwards, Holeo, from Boston; and J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lyan, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

NEW YORK, August 17,—Arrived, steamship Pal-myra, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, August 16.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbetts, from Liverpool.

Ship William Fo. Howes, from Cardiff, Harque Albert, Lereque, from Fortu, France, Barque Minnehabs, Douglas, from Cadix,